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The 1900 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.

AS promised some months ago, the catalogue will be ready for delivery on or before October 15th, and we feel proud of the achievement of keeping our promise to a day. If it be considered that this entire

work was completed within four months, the collecting public will realize that nothing has been left undone in order to place the much desired information in their hands at as early a moment as possible. We do not pretend that the catalogue has achieved perfection, but we do feel justified in asserting that it will be better adapted to the wants of general collectors and specialists, as a whole, than any previous edition that we have placed upon the market. The catalogue is in almost every particular as complete as our previous editions, but the listing of minor varieties of shade etc., as sub-varieties of the major types, will make the work far better adapted to the wants of the general collector.

It has, of course, been impossible to maintain absolute consistency in preparing the arrangement, and we have had to take into consideration the comparative popularity of the different countries concerned. No doubt a number of improvements will be pointed out to us, and we welcome any suggestions which may prove of value in future editions. The question of prices was, of course, the most puzzling, and we have done our best to reconcile actual values with the market conditions which have existed for three or four years and which, we are happy to say, are almost a thing of the past. It would be impossible to compile a catalogue which did not show some quotations that could be cut under by other parties, but we feel that, as a whole, no dealer can supply stamps at less than our catalogue prices, with the expectation of replenishing his stock at prices which will enable him to continue his sales at a fair margin of profit. The chance acquisition of a lot of stamps at a cheap price, which is not at all an extraordinary occurrence in our business, will, from time to time, enable individuals to offer important reductions on certain stamps or groups of stamps. This will occur in other lines of trade, but it never has any lasting effect on the value of the article which is offered below price. It is also impossible to arrange a catalogue which shall avoid the competition of the small or tired holder, who is compelled to dispose of his wares in the quickest market, and who, in order to

realize with great rapidity, is bound to offer large inducements to find a purchaser. No doubt some of our quotations will prove to be a trifle too high and others a trifle too low, but, if the critics would take into consideration the fact that the catalogue shows between thirty and forty thousand quotations, they would not be too hard upon a few slips that may occur.

As stated in one of the earlier numbers of this JOURNAL, although we feel that the quotations are in many instances too low, we have felt compelled to accept almost *in toto* the prices given by leading English catalogues for British and British Colonial stamps. The active demand for stamps which we anticipate during next season will undoubtedly cause an upward tendency in many lines, and this will leave a good field for revision in the edition to be published next year.



Parcels Post Convention with Germany.

An important step in advance has been taken by our Post Office Department in the conclusion of a parcels post convention with Germany, which is to go into effect on October 1st, 1899. This convention is especially important to stamp collectors and stamp dealers, as it foreshadows the conclusion of similar conventions with all the countries in the Postal Union, and this will enable the dealers and collectors in the United States to obtain full supplies of postal stationery at as cheap a rate as the European dealers. For many years we have suffered under the disadvantage of being compelled to pay letter postage on envelopes, postal cards, wrappers, etc., whereas our fellow collectors and dealers in Europe, particularly in Germany and England, were able to import their supplies in these directions by parcels post at a nominal expense.

To the mercantile world in general the opening of a parcels post system with great countries will also be of great importance, as small parcels can then be sent all over the world at a very small expense, whereas under existing arrangements it was necessary either to pay \$1.60 per pound, letter rates, or else to employ the express companies.

Over a year ago we called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the advantages enjoyed by the citizens of Germany and England, in particular, over the citizens of America, and it may be that the present convention is partly due to our efforts in that direction, although we do not like to arrogate so much credit to ourselves.



A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN,

(Continued.)

VENEZUELA.

Currency, 100 CENTAVOS=8 REALES=1 PESO=\$.60 U. S. Currency.

100 CENTESIMOS=1 VENEZOLANO=\$1.00 U. S. Currency.

100 CENTIMOS=1 BOLIVAR=\$0.20 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858.

Lithographed on various papers. Size :
13¼x19¼ mm.



1° White wove paper.

- 1 ½r yellow
- 2 ½r yellow buff
- 3 ½r orange yellow
- 4 1r dull blue
- 5 2r vermilion red

Variety : 1 real stamps cut vertically in two, each half being used as a ½ real.

- 6 ½r dull blue (half of 1r)

2° Greenish paper.

- 7 ½r yellow
- 8 2r brown red

3° Yellowish paper.

- 9 ½r yellow
- 10 1r blue
- 11 2r vermilion red

1860.

Same type and impression as preceding issue but the stamps are placed closer together and the vertical rows are separated by a thin dividing line.

1° White wove paper.

- 12 ½r lemon yellow
- 13 ½r yellow

- 14 ½r orange yellow
- 15 ½r orange
- 16 ½r red orange
- 17 ½r olive yellow
- 18 1r blue
- 19 1r dark blue
- 20 2r brick red
- 21 2r rose red
- 22 2r violet rose

Varieties :

a. *Tête bêche.*

- 23 2r brick red
- 24 2r rose red
- 25 2r violet rose

b. 2 reales stamps cut in two, each half being used as a 1 real stamp.

- 26 1r brick red (half of 2r)

c. Horizontal pair without dividing line between.

- 27 ½r lemon yellow

2° Bluish paper.

- 28 1r blue
- 29 2r rose red

Variety : *Tête bêche.*

- 30 2r rose red

August 7th, 1861.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

Sizes: ¼ and ½c, 18x21 mm ; 1c, 17¼x21 mm.



- 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c pale yellow green
 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c yellow green
 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ c green
 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c gray lilac
 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown lilac
 36 1c pale brown
 37 1c brown

November, 1863.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size
 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



- 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ r yellow
 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ r orange yellow
 40 1r pale blue
 41 1r blue
 42 1r deep blue
 43 2r yellow green
 44 2r sea green
 45 2r blue green

Variety: 1 real stamps cut diagonally in two, each half being used as $\frac{1}{2}$ real.

- 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ r blue (half of 1r)

1864.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c pale red
 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c red
 49 1c gray
 50 1c slate gray
 51 1c lilac gray

1865.

Same type, impression and paper as $\frac{1}{2}$ real of 1863 issue, but re-engraved, the principal differences being the words "MEDIO REAL" which are now in thinner letters, and the number of pearls in the circle being now 52 instead of 49.

- 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ r yellow
 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ r orange yellow

January 1st, 1866.

Lithographed on white wove paper; almost every stamp on the sheet is surrounded by a single lined frame at a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from the stamp. Size: without frame, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ x19 mm.; with frame, average 21x20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Thin wove paper varying from slightly bluish to white.

- 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine
 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ r deep brown carmine
 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ r pale brown carmine
 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ r dull brown carmine
 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ r pink
 59 1r vermillion
 60 1r deep vermillion
 61 2r yellow
 62 2r dark yellow

Varieties:

a. 1 real stamps cut in two, each half being used as a $\frac{1}{2}$ real stamp.

- 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ r vermillion (half of 1r)

b. 2 real stamps cut in two, each half being used as 1 real.

- 64 1r yellow (half of 2r)

c. *Perçé en scie* (unofficially.)

- 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine

- 66 1r vermillion

- 67 2r yellow

c. *Perçé en points* (unofficially.)

- 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine

- 69 1r vermillion

- 70 2r yellow

January 1st, 1867.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

- 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green

- 72 1c blue green

Varieties:

d. *Perçé en scie* (unofficially.)

- 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green

- 74 1c blue green

e. *Perçé en points* (unofficially.)

- 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c yellow green

- 76 1c blue green

1870.

Same type as preceding issue, but printed from a new transfer, the sheet consisting of 135 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of nine stamps each, on which the 3d, 6th and 9th stamps of the 4th, 8th, 12th and 15th rows are inverted, forming *tête bèches* with those around them.

1° Thick white wove paper.

- 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine

- 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ r pale brown carmine

- 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine

- 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose

- 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ r orange brown

Varieties: *Tête bêche*.

- 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine

- 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ r pale brown carmine

- 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine

- 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose

- 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ r orange brown

2° Ordinary white wove paper, varying in thickness.

- 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine

- 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ r pale brown carmine

- 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose

Varieties: Tête bêche.

- 93 ½r brown carmine
 91 ½r pale brown carmine
 92 ½r rose

Counterfeits used postally.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size:
 9¼ x 19 mm.

1° Thick yellowish wove paper.

- 93 ½r carmine 1st counterfeit
 94 ½r lilac carmine "
 95 ½r brown red "
 96 ½r pale brown red "
 97 ½r brown "

Varieties: Tête bêche.

- 98 ½r carmine, 1st counterfeit
 99 ½r lilac carmine "
 100 ½r brown red "
 101 ½r pale brown red "
 102 ½r brown "

2° Ordinary white wove paper.

- 103 ½r rose, 1st counterfeit
 104 ½r vermilion, 2d "

Variety: Tête bêche.

- 105 ½r rose, 1st counterfeit
 106 ½r rose, 2d counterfeit
 107 ½r pale rose "

In the first counterfeit the ends of the cornucopias are at half a millimetre from the frame above; the horse in the lower part of the shield has only one ear, the left one; the first horizontal line of shading does not touch the head of the horse. Both ends of the fork of the right end of the bandrol having the inscription "DIOS Y FEDERACION" are opposite the vertical shaft of the "E" of "VENEZA."

The "N" of "VENEZA" leans towards the right. The right hind foot of the horse does not touch the frame of the shield and the end of the tail is fully half a millimetre from the frame of the shield.

The small ends of the cornucopias do not intercross, and only the end of the left cornucopia is exposed.

Between the first and second horizontal lines in the shield there is a thin diagonal line to the left of the horse's head.

According to Mr. Moens the construction of the sheets of these counterfeits was the same as that of the originals of the 1870 issue, viz: in fifteen horizontal rows of nine stamps each, of which the 3d, 6th and 9th stamps of the 4th, 8th, 12th and 15th rows were inverted, forming *tête bêtes* with those around them; we have however seen a block of five horizontal rows of three stamps each, without any *tête bêtes*. As this would be impossible on a sheet constructed according to the description given above, it is to be presumed that there have been several printings of the counterfeit.

Second Counterfeit.

The "L" of "LOS" slants towards the

right; the first "E" of "LOS. E. E. U. U." is a trifle higher than the second one; the first horizontal line of the lower part of the shield, crosses the ears of the horse; there are seven horizontal lines in the shield, of which the 2d and 3d, the 4th and 5th and the 6th and 7th are close together, forming each time a double line; the "E" of "CORREO" slants towards the right; the "E's" of "CORREO" are larger than the "O's"; the "L" of "REAL" has no top stroke and this letter almost touches the frame line below it.

To aid comparison we shall also give a description of the genuine:

There are eleven horizontal lines in the shield and these are equi-distant; the first one is not close to the line in the center of the shield and crosses the ears of the horse; the 11th one is exactly under the horse's belly, but does not touch it; the first "E" of "VENEZA" is larger than the second one; there is a short thin horizontal dash at the top of the "L" of "REAL" running towards the right; the 1st and 2d horizontal lines of the shield converge at the right of the horse's head.

There is no positive evidence that these stamps are forgeries, the only fact in support of this theory being that in January, 1874 a new printing was made of the stamps of the issues of January, 1866, and January, 1867, and the stamps surcharged "CONTRASENA ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO;" all these surcharged stamps are of the original type.

It is also to be presumed that these forgeries were sold by employees of the Post office as uncanceled specimens of both counterfeit types are found in the stock of dealers who at the time obtained their supplies of unused stamps direct from the Post office. Canceled specimens of the first type are found cancelled "CARACAS" and "LAGUAIRA", the second type has only been seen with the "CARACAS" cancellation.

January 1st, 1874.

Same type as preceding issue but printed in sheets of 300 stamps in twenty horizontal rows of fifteen stamps each, without any *tête bêche* in the sheet and surcharged with two lines of inscription in microscopic characters.

I. The first line of the surcharge reads: "CONTRASENA" repeated three times, and the second "ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO"; the initial letters are capitals and the distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about 5 mm.

- 108 ¼c yellow green, black surcharge
 109 1c blue green " "
 110 1c lilac " "(end 1874)
 111 1c slate lilac " "
 112 2c yellow green " "
 113 2c green " "
 114 ½r lilac rose " "

- 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine black surcharge
 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine " "
 117 1r vermilion " "
 118 1r deep vermilion " "
 119 2r yellow " "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 120 1c lilac, black surcharge
 121 1c slate lilac " "
 122 2c yellow green " "
 123 2c green " "
 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose " "
 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine " "
 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ r brown carmine " "
 127 1r vermilion " "
 128 1r deep vermilion " "
 129 2r yellow " "

b. Three lines of surcharge, all inverted, the first one reading "CONTRASEÑA" and the 2d and 3d "ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO."

- 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

c. Distance between the two lines of the surcharge is 16 mm.

- 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

d. Surcharged with first line only.

- 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

e. Surcharged with second line only.

- 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

II. The first line of surcharge reads "ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO" and the second "CONTRASEÑA" repeated three times; the initial letters are capitals and the distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about 5 mm.

1° Thick wove paper.

- 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose

2° Ordinary wove paper.

- 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 138 1r vermilion " "
 139 1r deep vermilion "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 141 1r vermilion "

b. Distance between the two lines of the surcharge is 3 mm.

- 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 143 1r vermilion "

c. Same as "b", surcharge inverted.

- 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge

d. Distance between the two lines of the surcharge is 14 mm.

- 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge

III. The first line of the surcharge reads "ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO" and the second "CONTRASEÑA" repeated four times; "CORREO" has a small "c"; the distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

1° Ordinary white wove paper.

- 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge

- 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine "
 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ r dark carmine "
 149 1r vermilion red "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge in first line reads: "ESTAMPILLAS."

- 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine "
 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ r deep carmine "

b. Surcharge inverted.

- 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose, black surcharge
 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine "

c. Both lines of the surcharge read "CONTRASEÑA."

- 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine, black surcharge

2° Bluish white wove paper.

- 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge
 157 1r vermilion "
 158 1r red "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ lilac rose, black surcharge
 160 1r vermilion "
 161 1r red "

b. Both lines of the surcharge read "CONTRASEÑA."

- 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

c. Surcharge in first line reads: "ESTAMPILLAS ESTAMPILLAS."

- 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

d. Distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

1875.

Same as preceding issue but the surcharge is in larger type; the first line reads: "CONTRASEÑA" repeated twice, and the second "ESTAMPILLA DE CORREOS"; the initial letters are capitals and the distance between the two lines of the surcharge is from 5 to 6 mm.; "ESTAMPILLA" is without final "s" and "CORREOS" has a final "s".

White wove paper.

- 165 1c lilac, black surcharge
 166 2c green " "
 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose " "
 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose " "
 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine rose " "
 170 1r vermilion " "
 171 1r deep vermilion "

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 172 1c lilac, black surcharge
 173 2c green " "
 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ r rose " "
 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose " "
 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ r carmine rose " "
 177 1r vermilion " "
 178 1r deep vermilion "

b. Distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about 15 mm.

- 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ r lilac rose, black surcharge

May, 1879.

Lithographed (portrait of Bolivar) on white wove paper; the values in centesimos are surcharged with two lines of inscriptions in microscopical characters, reading "DECRETO DE 27 JUNIO 1870", the second line being inverted; the stamps of the higher values have four lines of surcharge. The stamps with the value expressed in centesimos are of one type, and those with value "venezolanos" of another type. Size: $22\frac{1}{4} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



180	1c pale yellow,	black surcharge
181	1c yellow	"
182	1c orange yellow	"
183	1c orange	"
184	5c pale yellow	"
185	5c yellow	"
186	5c orange yellow	"
187	5c orange	"
188	10c blue	"
189	10c deep blue	"
190	30c blue	"
191	30c deep blue	"
192	50c blue	"
193	50c deep blue	"
194	90c blue	"
195	90c deep blue	"
196	1v red	"
197	3v red	"
198	5v red	"

Varieties:

a. Without surcharge.

199	1c yellow
200	5c yellow
201	10c blue
202	30c blue
203	50c blue
204	90c blue
205	1v red
206	3v red
207	5v red

These are probably only revenue stamps.

b. 10 centesimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 5 centesimos.

208 5c blue (half of 10c)

January 1st, 1880.

A. For inland postage.

Type similar to preceding issue, without surcharge and value expressed in centimos and bolivares; lithographed on white wove paper. Size: $22\frac{1}{4} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1° Thick opaque white wove paper.
Perforated 11.

209	5c yellow
210	5c yellow buff
211	5c orange yellow
212	10c yellow
213	10c yellow buff
214	10c orange yellow
215	25c yellow
216	25c yellow buff
217	25c orange yellow
218	50c yellow
219	50c yellow buff
220	50c orange yellow

Varieties:

a. Double perforation at bottom.

221 5c yellow

b. *Perforé en side* at one of the vertical sides.

221a 25c yellow

2° White wove, very porous paper
varying in thickness.

Perforated 11.

222	5c pale yellow
223	5c yellow
224	5c yellow buff
225	5c orange yellow
226	5c orange
227	10c pale yellow
228	10c yellow
229	10c yellow buff
230	10c orange yellow
231	10c orange
232	25c pale yellow
233	25c yellow
234	25c yellow buff
235	25c orange yellow
236	25c orange
237	50c pale yellow
238	50c yellow
239	50c yellow buff
240	50c orange yellow
241	50c orange
242	1b pale blue
243	2b pale blue
244	5b pale blue

Varieties:

a. One of the vertical sides is *perforé en side*.

245	5c pale yellow
246	5c yellow
247	5c orange yellow
248	10c yellow
249	25c pale yellow
250	25c yellow

251 25c orange yellow

252 50c pale yellow

253 50c yellow

254 50c orange yellow

255 1b pale blue

256 2b pale blue

257 5b pale blue

b. Either top or bottom are *percé en scie*.

258 5c yellow

259 5c orange yellow

260 25c pale yellow

261 25c yellow

262 25c orange yellow

263 50c pale yellow

264 50c yellow

265 50c orange yellow

266 1b pale blue

c. Either top or bottom and one of the vertical sides *percé en scie*.

267 25c yellow

d. Double perforation at bottom.

268 25c yellow

269 1b pale blue

e. Double perforation at sides.

270 2b pale blue

3° Hard white wove paper, slightly porous.

Perforated 11.

271 5c pale yellow

272 5c yellow

273 5c yellow buff

274 5c orange yellow

275 5c orange

276 10c pale yellow

277 10c yellow

278 10c yellow buff

279 10c orange yellow

280 10c orange

281 25c pale yellow

282 25c yellow

283 25c yellow buff

284 25c orange yellow

285 25c orange

286 50c pale yellow

287 50c yellow

288 50c yellow buff

289 50c orange yellow

290 50c orange

291 1b dull blue

292 1b pale blue

293 2b dull blue

294 2b pale blue

295 5b dull blue

296 5b pale blue

297 10b carmine

Varieties:

a. Impression on both sides.

298 5c yellow

299 25c yellow

b. Double perforation horizontally.

300 1b dull blue

301 2b dull blue

302 5b dull blue

c. Double perforation at side.

303 2b dull blue

304 2b pale blue

305 5b dull blue

d. One of the vertical sides is *percé en scie*.

306 5c yellow buff

307 5c orange yellow

308 10c pale yellow

309 10c yellow

310 25c yellow

311 25c orange yellow

312 50c yellow

313 50c orange yellow

314 1b dull blue

315 2b dull blue

316 5b dull blue

317 10b red

e. Either top or bottom is *percé en scie*.

318 5c yellow

319 10c yellow

320 25c yellow

321 50c yellow

322 1b dull blue

323 2b dull blue

Counterfeits used postally.

Lithographed on ordinary white wove paper, slightly porous. Size: $22\frac{1}{4} \times 28\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 12.

324 5c pale yellow

325 5c yellow

The forgeries have the head smaller; there are only 63 pearls instead of 68 in the frame of the oval containing the head; the "1." of "ESCUELAS" leans towards the left.

B. For foreign postage.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: $20 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I. Thin transparent wove paper.

Perforated 11.

326 5c light blue

327 5c blue

328 5c dark blue

329 10c rose

330 10c carmine

331 10c bright carmine

332 25c yellow

333 25c bright yellow

334 25c orange yellow

335 50c black brown

336 1b green

337 1b deep green

Varieties:

a. Printed on both sides.

338 50c black brown

b. One of the vertical sides is *percé en scie*.

339 5c light blue

- 340 5c blue
 341 10c rose
 342 10c carmine
 343 25c yellow
 344 25c bright yellow
 345 50c black brown
 346 1b green
 c. Double perforation vertically.

347 5c blue

II. Ordinary, very porous wove paper, varying in thickness.

Perforated 11.

- 348 5c light blue
 349 5c blue
 350 10c vermilion
 351 25c yellow
 352 50c pale brown
 353 50c deep brown

Varieties:

a. One of the vertical sides is *percé en scie*.

- 354 10c vermilion
 355 25c yellow
 356 50c pale brown

b. One of the horizontal sides is *percé en scie*.

- 357 5c light blue
 358 5c blue
 359 25c yellow
 360 50c pale brown

August 15th, 1882.

A. For inland postage.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 20x25 mm.



I. Soft white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 361 5c deep green
 362 10c brown
 363 25c deep orange
 364 50c blue
 365 1b vermilion

II. Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 366 5c pale green
 367 5c green
 368 5c deep green
 369 10c brown
 370 25c orange
 371 25c deep orange
 372 50c blue
 373 1b vermilion

Varieties:

a. 10 centimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 5 centimos.

374 5c brown (half of 10c)
 b. 50 centimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 25 centimos.

375 25c blue (half of 50c)
 c. 1 bolivar stamps cut in two, each half being used as 50 centimos.

376 50c vermilion (half of 1b)

B. For foreign postage.

Engraved on white wove paper. Sizes: 5c, 50c, 1b, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ x25 mm.; 10c, 25c, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ x24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



I. Soft white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 377 5c deep ultramarine

- 378 10c red brown ?
- 379 25c yellow brown
- 380 50c green
- 381 1b bright violet

II. Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 382 5c deep blue
- 383 10c red brown
- 384 10c dark red brown
- 385 25c yellow brown
- 386 50c deep green
- 387 1b deep violet

Varieties :

a. 10 centimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 5 centimos.

- 388 5c red brown (half of 10c)

b. 25 centimos stamps cut in two, each half being used as 25 centimos.

- 389 25c deep green (half of 50c)

c. Printed on both sides.

- 390 25c yellow brown

August, 1887, to June, 1888.

A. For inland postage.

Same type as issue of August 15th, 1882, but redrawn, lithographed on very porous, white wove paper. Sizes: 5c, $19\frac{3}{4} \times 25$ mm.; 25c, $19\frac{3}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 1b, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

1° Perforated 11.

- 391 5c yellow green
- 392 5c blue green
- 393 25c yellow (October, 1881)
- 394 25c orange "
- 395 1b orange buff (June, 1883)
- 396 1b vermilion "

Varieties :

a. Imperforate vertically.

- 397 5c yellow green

b. Imperforate.

- 398 1b vermilion

c. Yellowish paper.

- 399 5c yellow green

2° Perforated 14.

- 400 5c yellow green

B. For foreign postage.

Same type as issue of August 15th, 1882, but redrawn, lithographed on very porous white wove paper. Size: $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 11.

- 401 25c brown (October, 1887)
- 402 25c pale brown "

December 15th, 1887.

For inland postage.

Same type as issue of August, 1887, but redrawn, lithographed on white wove paper. Size: 20×25 mm.

Rouletted 8.

- 403 5c yellow green
- 404 5c blue green
- 405 25c pale yellow
- 406 25c yellow
- 407 25c orange yellow
- 408 25c orange
- 409 3b bright violet

Varieties :

a. Yellowish paper.

- 410 5c yellow green

- 411 5c blue green

b. Imperforate.

- 412 5c blue green

- 413 25c yellow

- 414 3b bright violet

c. Pin perforated and rouletted or *vice versa*.

- 415 5c blue green

- 416 25c yellow

February, 1888.

For foreign postage.

Same type as issue of October, 1887, but redrawn, lithographed on yellowish wove paper. Sizes: 5c, 25c, 20×25 mm.; 50c, $20\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; 1b, $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Rouletted 8.

- 417 5c blue

- 418 5c deep blue

- 419 25c yellow brown

- 420 25c deep yellow brown

- 421 50c green

- 422 1b violet

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

- 423 5c blue

- 424 25c yellow brown

- 425 50c green

- 426 1b violet

b. Rouletted and pin perforated or *vice versa*.

- 427 5c deep blue

- 428 25c yellow brown

- 429 50c green

March, 1888.

For inland postage.

Same type as issue January 1st, 1880, lithographed on hard white wove paper.

Perforated 11.

- 430 20b carmine

- 431 25b carmine

August 1st, 1888.

For inland postage.

Engraved on hard white wove paper. Size: 20×25 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 432 3b violet (1889)
433 10b brown
434 20b plum

October 12th, 1892.

Provisional issue used in Ciudad Bolivar.

Stamps of the issue of August 15th, 1882, surcharged in violet "RESOLUCION DE 1° OCTUBRE DE 1892" and new value in double circle. In the normal position of the surcharge, the denomination of value is placed diagonally, reading upwards.

A. For inland postage.



Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 435 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge
436 25c on 10c brown " "
437 1b on 25c orange " "
438 1b on 50c blue " "

Varieties:

a. Surcharged diagonally downwards.

- 439 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge
440 25c on 10c brown " "
441 1b on 25c orange " "
442 1b on 50c blue " "

b. Surcharged horizontally.

- 443 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge
444 25c on 10c brown " "
445 1b on 25c orange " "
446 1b on 50c blue " "

c. Double surcharge.

- 447 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge
448 1b on 50c blue " "

d. Double surcharge "1" omitted.

- 449 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge

e. Double surcharge "1" omitted on second surcharge.

- 450 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge
f. "5" of "25" omitted.

- 451 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge

- g. "1" of "1°" omitted.

- 452 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge

- 453 1b on 25c orange " "

- h. "1" of "CENTIMOS" missing.

- 454 25c on 5c green, violet surcharge]

- j. "RESOLUCION" and "25" missing.

- 455 25c on 10c brown, violet surcharge

- k. "DE" missing.

- 456 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge

- l. "DE 1°" missing.

- 457 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge

- m. "BOLIVA" instead of "BOLIVAR."

- 458 1b on 25c orange, violet surcharge

- n. "BOLIV."

- 459 1b on 50c blue, violet surcharge

o. "BOLIVAR."

- 460 1b on 50c blue, violet surcharge

p. "1" of "RESOLUCION" missing.

- 461 1b on 50c blue, violet surcharge

B. For foreign postage.



Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

- 562 25c on 5c deep blue, violet surcharge

- 463 25c on 10c red brown " "

- 464 1b on 25c brown " "

- 465 1b on 50c green " "

Varieties:

a. Surcharged diagonally downwards.

- 466 25c on 5c deep blue, violet surcharge

- 467 25c on 10c red brown " "

- 468 1b on 25c brown " "

- 469 1b on 50c green " "

b. Surcharged horizontally.

- 470 25c on 5c deep blue, violet surcharge

- 471 25c on 10c red brown " "

- 472 1b on 25c brown " "

- 473 1b on 50c green " "

c. Double surcharge.

- 474 25c on 10c red brown, violet surcharge

- 475 1b on 25c brown " "

d. "1892 RESOLUCION 25" missing.

- 476 25c on 10c red brown, violet surcharge

e. "CION 25" missing.

- 477 25c on 10c red brown, violet surcharge

f. "BOLIVAP" instead of "BOLIVAR."

- 478 1b on 25c brown, violet surcharge

- 479 1b on 50c green " "

g. "BOLIVAR."

- 480 1b on 25c brown, violet surcharge

March 1st, 1893.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of August 15th, 1882, surcharged with coat of arms on diagonally lined groundwork.

A. For inland postage.



Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

1° Red surcharge.

- 481 5c green, red surcharge

- 482 10c brown, red surcharge
 483 25c orange " "
 484 50c blue " "
 485 3b violet " "
 486 10b brown " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 487 25c orange, red surcharge
 2° Black surcharge.
 488 25c orange, black surcharge
 489 1b vermilion " "
 490 20b plum " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 491 1b vermilion, black surcharge

B. For foreign postage.



Hard white wove paper.

Perforated 12.

1° Red surcharge.

- 492 5c blue, red surcharge
 493 25c brown " "
 494 50c green " "
 495 1b violet " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 496 50c green, red surcharge
 2° Black surcharge.
 497 10c red brown, black surcharge
 498 25c brown " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 499 10c red brown, black surcharge

May 25th, 1893.

Jubilee issue in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 34x22 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 500 25c magenta

June 5th, 1893.

A. For inland postage.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 20½x25 mm.



Perforated 12.

- 501 5c gray
 502 10c deep green
 503 25c blue
 504 50c orange
 505 1b violet
 506 3b red
 507 10b violet
 508 20b red brown

B. For foreign postage.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 20½x25 mm.



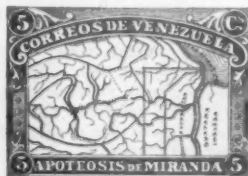
Perforated 12.

- 509 5c red brown
 510 10c blue
 511 25c magenta
 512 50c brown violet
 513 1b deep green

July 4th, 1896.

Jubilee issue in commemoration of General Miranda.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 34½x24½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 514 5c green
 515 10c pale blue
 516 10c blue
 517 25c yellow
 518 25c orange yellow
 519 50c pale red
 520 50c red
 521 1b violet

Variety: *Tête Blanche*.

522 50c pale red

523 50c red

These stamps having been good for postage for only a limited period are considered speculative.

March, 1899.

Engraved on white wove paper. Size: 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 25 mm.



Perforated 12.

524 5c blue green

525 10c red

526 25c dark blue

527 50c gray

528 1b yellow green

529 2b orange

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

March, 1899.

Engraved on white wove paper.

Size: 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 12.

701 25c yellow brown

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POST-AGE.

1876.

Lithographed on white wove paper and surcharged with two or four lines of inscriptions in microscopical characters, reading "DECRETO DE 27 JUNIO 1870"; the second and fourth lines are inverted. Size: 20x24 mm.



1001	1c pale yellow
1002	1c yellow
1003	1c yellow buff
1004	1c orange
1005	2c pale yellow
1006	2c yellow
1007	2c yellow buff
1008	2c orange
1009	3c pale yellow
1010	3c yellow
1011	3c yellow buff
1012	3c orange
1013	4c pale yellow
1014	4c yellow
1015	4c yellow buff
1016	4c orange
1017	5c pale yellow
1018	5c yellow
1019	5c yellow buff
1020	5c orange
1021	7c pale yellow
1022	7c yellow
1023	7c yellow buff
1024	7c orange
1025	1r carmine
1026	1r rose
1027	1r vermilion
1028	2r carmine
1029	2r rose
1030	2r vermilion
1031	3r carmine
1032	3r rose
1033	3r vermilion
1034	4r carmine
1035	4r rose
1036	4r vermilion
1037	5r carmine
1038	5r rose
1039	5r vermilion
1040	7r carmine
1041	7r rose
1042	7r vermilion
1043	9r green
1044	9r blue green
1045	9r yellow green
1046	15r green
1047	15r blue green
1048	15r yellow green
1049	20r green
1050	20r blue green
1051	20r yellow green
1052	30r green
1053	30r blue green
1054	30r yellow green
1055	50r green
1056	50r blue green
1057	50r yellow green

Varieties:

a. Laid paper.

1058	1c yellow
1059	2c yellow
1060	5c yellow
1061	1r rose
1062	2r rose

b. Head inverted.

1063	1c yellow
------	-----------

1064 5r rose
1065 20r green

It is very doubtful if all these exist with bona fide postal cancellation.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1898.

Typographed in color on white wove paper; the coat of arms and the word

"OFFICIAL" are printed in black. Size: 25½x29 mm.

Perforated 12.

1201	5c green and black
1202	10c red "
1203	25c blue "
1204	50c yellow "
1205	1b violet "



TOO LATE STAMPS.

Stamps of the issue of 1882 and later are found surcharged "FUERA DE HORA" in an oval; these are of no philatelic value, the surcharge having been applied to the stamps by obliging officials, with the stamp used to mark the letters received after the closing of the mails.



The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 361.)

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

ISSUE OF 1865.

It has been remarked in previous chapters that in its earlier years the postal service suffered much annoyance and loss through the competition of local delivery and express companies. Through legislation the Government finally secured exclusive control of the business of transporting letters but in the matter of handling newspapers the express companies continued to be active and successful rivals of the Post Office department. They carried papers quickly and cheaply from publishers to distributing agents. On the other hand, the routine of the postal service, which required the papers to be carried to the post office, assorted, forwarded and again assorted before delivery, caused vexatious delays. An attempt to overcome this difficulty was made in an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1863, which provided as follows :

"The Postmaster General may, from time to time, provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver, at the mail car or steamer, packages of newspapers and periodicals, delivered to them for that purpose by the publishers or any news agent in charge thereof, and not received from nor designed for delivery at any post office."

As the Post Office department was anxious to secure the carrying of newspapers it is probable that the privileges provided in this Act were promptly made available. Presumably the postage was paid to the route agents to whom the packages of papers were delivered. Such a return to the old-fashioned method of collecting postage in money, without the use of stamps or other vouchers for the Government, could not fail to be unsatisfactory. As a remedy, postage stamps were brought into use, at some time during the summer of 1865. Concerning them the report of the Postmaster General, dated November 15th, 1865, says briefly :

"New stamps have been adopted of the denominations of 5, 10 and 25 cents for pre-paying postage on packages of newspapers forwarded by publishers or newsdealers under the authority of law, whereby a revenue will be secured hitherto lost to the Department."

The stamps are thus officially described :

"The 5, 10 and 25 cent newspaper and periodical stamps are alike in general style, 2 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in dimensions, the denominations being repeated in Arabic and Roman numerals, in the upper corners Arabic and midway of the sides Roman. The numbers "10" and "5," five-eighths of an inch high, are white-faced, while those at the sides are the color of the stamp. On the 25-cent stamp the side figures are also Arabic. The numerals in the upper corners of the 10 and 25 cent stamps are inclined outward; those on the 5-cent are perpendicular.

The letters "u" and "s" appear near the top in a horizontal line and

immediately beneath, the word "POSTAGE" in a line curved downward at each end. Next below this, in the middle of the stamp and surrounded by a border of lathe-work, are the several profile medallion portraits in a misty style of engraving. The Washington medallion is circular, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The Franklin is an ellipse, $1\frac{1}{16}$ by $1\frac{6}{16}$ inches; while the Lincoln is a parallelogram with clipped corners, $\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Below the tablets are the words representing the denominations, and "NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS," in three lines. After this, reference is made as follows: "SEC. 38. ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3D, 1863." Below the border line proper—the heavy white line—at the bottom, in very small type, are the words "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK."

The profile busts are intended to suggest coins or medals. The stamps measure $51 \times 94\frac{1}{2}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

These stamps differ from other issues of United States postage stamps in that they are typographed instead of engraved in *taille douce*. On the plates, as originally made, the surface of the plate between the stamps was not cut away, consequently it received the ink like those parts of the design which were not incised. The result was that the stamps had a border of color. Afterwards the plate of the five cents was altered by removing the surface between the stamps, thus producing what is known as the "white border" Mr. Tiffany says that 20,140 of the five cents with colored border were issued, and "In 1868-69 there were issued 35,420 more of the five cent value, but these were improved by having the broad colored border removed." I do not know upon what authority he based these statements, but I am not inclined to accept them without question. By referring to the tables of statistics which accompany this chapter it will be seen that he quotes the quantities of the first and last years of issue but ignores the 80,000 copies issued in the two intervening years. The relative quantities to be found of the two varieties of the stamp suggest that those with the colored border were in use for only a limited period and were replaced by the second type at an early date.

The stamps were at first printed on a moderately thick paper, hard, opaque and very white, unless discolored by age. Afterwards a very thin, tough, almost pelure paper was used. The latest printings were on a thin, crisp, semi-transparent paper.

The stamps were perforated 12 and were issued ungummed.

They are found in the following shades:

Colored Border.

White Wove Paper.

- 5 cents pale dull blue, dull blue, dark dull blue, deep bright blue
- 10 cents pale gray-green, gray-green, deep gray-green, green, deep green, bluish green
- 25 cents pale orange-red, orange-red, vermilion, scarlet carmine-red, brown-carmine, brown red

Pelure Paper.

- 10 cents pale gray-green, gray-green, deep gray-green
- 25 cents orange-red, scarlet

White Border.

White Wove Paper.

- 5 cents pale blue, blue, pale bright blue, bright blue, deep bright blue, gray-blue, deep gray-blue

Pelure Paper.

5 cents blue, bright blue, deep bright blue

The plates each contained twenty stamps, arranged in four rows of five stamps. The impressions were divided horizontally into sheets of ten stamps each. The imprint was "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in colored Roman capitals on a small white panel, having rounded ends and surrounded by two fine white lines. The imprint was placed above the middle stamp of the upper row and below the corresponding stamp of the lower row. On the five cents the plate number was close to the left end of the imprint, in small white figures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. On the other two value the numbers were in larger and more ornamental figures and were placed about 11 mm. to the right of the imprint, thus coming above or below the corner of the adjacent stamp. The plate numbers were:

5 cents	No. 38
10 cents	No. 39
25 cents	No. 40

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for May, 1867, says:

"For some reason these labels are only regularly sold at the post office in Chicago, Illinois, where they have always been procurable since the time of issue, but other offices have occasionally kept them in stock." Other writers say, "only at Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis." It is difficult to understand this restricted use but probably, in other cities, the publishers continued to favor the express companies.

The stamps were usually cancelled with a brush dipped in black or blue ink. Specimens with postmarks are nearly always bogus. Genuinely used copies are scarce, as the wrappers to which they were attached were usually thrown away as waste paper. Furthermore, the cancelled stamps are seldom in good condition. This is probably due to the large size of the stamps and to their having been hurriedly and carelessly affixed to the packages.

On January 21st, 1867, there was made, by order of A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, a special printing of 1,000 copies of each denomination of this issue. These stamps were overprinted "SPECIMEN" in large gothic type.

About 1874 or 1875, at the time the reprints and re-issues were being prepared, new plates were made for the three values of this series. Why these plates were made and put to press, while the original plates were in existence and in good order, has never been explained. These new plates were without imprint or plate number and contained ten stamps each, arranged in two horizontal rows of five. Impressions from these plates exist both imperforate and perforated. All three values were without the colored border. By this change we may readily distinguish the two higher values. The five cents, when perforated, may be known by the outer colored line, which has a uniform width of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., while on the originals it is of irregular thickness, in places not more than a hair's breadth. These stamps are printed on paper which is thin, hard and very white, such as was used for the reprints and re-issues. The impression is entirely flat, lacking the embossing usually seen in the numerals and larger letters of both the originals and reprints. The colors do not agree with those of any other printing. The ink was evidently thin and did not cover the paper with the customary strong body of color. The colors are:

5 cents	soft dull blue
10 cents	dark gray-green
25 cents	rose-red

These stamps were intended to form part of the 1875 series of reprints and re-issues but it is not certain that any of them were ever sold as such. Only a very limited number were acquired by collectors before the destruction of the remainders of obsolete issues.

A few years ago there were in the hands of collectors and dealers in Boston a number of the ten cent stamps which differed in perforation from the regular issue. The gauge ranged from 11 to 14½ and there were often three different perforations on a stamp. The copies were all on pelure paper and all had the perforations much closer to the design than usual, often cutting the outer white line. They were said to have been purchased from "a reliable person who stated that he bought them from the Post Office department." Personally, I believe these perforations to be of a private nature, but I give the information of their existence for what it is worth.

The report of the Postmaster General, dated November 15th, 1869, says:

"The issue of periodical stamps was discontinued by my predecessor about 1869."

No reason is given for this action nor any further information on the subject. We do not know whether such of the stamps as were in the hands of postmasters were used up or returned to Washington.

During the time the stamps were in use the following quantities were received by the Post Office department from the contractors:

	5 cents.	10 cents.	25 cents.
1865	10,040	20,040	5,040
1866	38,230	120,230	10,230
1867	30,000	95,000	.....
1868	55,220	140,020	31,080
1869	10,200	25,200	100
Total.	143,690	400,490	46,450

The annual reports of the Postmaster General furnish the following statistics of deliveries to deputy postmasters:

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866.

QUARTER ENDING:

	Sept. 30, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1865.	Mch. 31, 1866.	June 30, 1866.	Total.
5 cents	10,000	10	.....	10,130	20,140
10 cents	10,000	10,010	.....	20,130	40,140
25 cents	5,000	10	.....	130	5,140

Whole number of stamps 65,420. Value \$6,306.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867.

QUARTER ENDING:

	Sept. 30, 1866.	Dec. 31, 1866.	Mch. 31, 1867.	June 30, 1867.	Total.
5 cents	10,000	10,000	20,000	.....	40,000
10 cents	30,000	20,000	50,000	.....	100,000
25 cents	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000

Whole number of stamps 145,000. Value \$13,250.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1867.	Dec. 31, 1867.	Mch. 31, 1868.	June 30, 1868.	Total.
5 cents	10,000	.....	10,000	20,000	40,000
10 cents	20,000	25,000	20,000	50,000	115,000
25 cents	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000

Whole number of stamps 160,000. Value \$14,750.00.

Stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869.

QUARTER ENDING :

	Sept. 30, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1868.	Mch. 31, 1869.	June 30, 1869.	Total.
5 cents	15,200	10,020	10,200	.....	35,420
10 cents	45,100	25,020	25,200	.....	95,320
25 cents	15,060	5,020	100	.....	20,180

Whole number of stamps 150,920. Value \$16,348.00.

The reprints of this and succeeding issues of newspaper stamps are described in the chapter devoted to that subject.

Counterfeits of these stamps are occasionally seen and some of them are rather dangerous. They are made by photo-lithography. They usually appear blurred, especially in the white lathe work surrounding the medallions. They are too small, measuring $48\frac{3}{4}$ to $50\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $92\frac{1}{4}$ to $94\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The perforation is nearly always incorrect, 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{2}$.

ISSUE OF 1875.

From 1869 to 1874 inclusive the postage on newspaper and periodicals was again collected in money. From the report of the Postmaster General, dated November 14th, 1873, it is apparent that this system was both unsatisfactory and unprofitable. He says :

"In my report for 1869 I had the honor to suggest a plan for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second class by weight of packages, rather than by the present system, which requires the manipulation of each particular paper and allows the payment of postage at either the mailing office or the office of delivery. A careful revision of the subject confirms me in the opinion that the postage on all such matters should be collected in advance at the mailing office. Collections are now made with great difficulty, and there is no provision whatever by which dishonesty or negligence can be detected. No stamps are used for the payment of such postage, and the Department is compelled to accept in full satisfaction whatever sums of money postmasters choose to charge against themselves. So execrably bad is this system that postal officers of high standing have estimated that not more than one-third of the postage properly chargeable on newspapers is accounted for and paid over."

The suggestions of the Postmaster General were duly considered by Congress and resulted in an Act, approved June 23rd, 1874, which provided :

"SECTION 5. That on and after the first day of January, 1875, all newspapers and periodical publications, mailed from a known office of publication or news agency and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be charged the following rates :

On newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, two cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those issued less frequently than once a week three cents for each pound or fraction thereof ; Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to change or amend Section 99 of the Act entitled : 'An Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department,' approved June 8th, 1872.

SECTION 6 That on and after the first day of January, 1875, upon the receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they shall be weighed in bulk, and the postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General ; which shall be affixed to such matter or to the sack containing

the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation."

The stamps were first sent out to postmasters on December 11th, 1874 and went into use on January 1st, 1875.

In the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated November 15th, 1875, we find further interesting details concerning the stamps, the method of using them and the success of the system.

"On the first day of January, 1875, the new law requiring prepayment of postage by stamps on all newspapers and periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers through the mails went into operation. The system inaugurated to carry the law into effect was approved by you in October, 1874, and has been found by experience to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was devised. No complaints of abuses on the part of publishers or postmasters have been received at this office during the nine months that have elapsed since the law went into effect. Indeed it has worked so well in all its details, and has given such general satisfaction, that the idea of returning to the old system, or materially modifying the new one, ought not to be entertained.

Previous to the time when this law began to operate, no stamps were required for the payment of postage on newspapers sent to regular subscribers, as the postage was collected in money quarterly at the office of delivery. Last year there were 35,000 post offices at which newspaper postage was collected, while under the present true system, of the absolute prepayment of all postages, the whole amount is collected at about 3,400 offices, the latter representing the number of places in the United States at which newspapers and periodicals are mailed.

The papers for subscribers living outside of the county in which they are published are made up in bulk at the publication office, carried to the post office, and there weighed. The postage is computed on the whole issue, the proper amount in stamps handed to the postmaster, who gives the publisher a receipt as evidence of payment, and on the stubs of the receipt-book he affixes and cancels the stamps, which correspond in value with the sum mentioned in the receipt. Thus, one transaction is all that is required in paying the postage upon a single issue of any regular publication. The stubs with their canceled stamps are kept in the post office as vouchers for the postage paid. In no case are the stamps affixed to the papers or packages that pass through the mails.

These stamps are twenty-four in number, and were prepared by the Continental Bank Note Company, of New York, from designs selected in October, 1874. The denominations are as follows, viz.: 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 9 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, 24 cents, 36 cents, 48 cents, 60 cents, 72 cents, 84 cents, 96 cents, \$1.92, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48 and \$60. These denominations were found to be necessary, in order that payment might be made on any given quantity from one pound to one ton, at both the two and three cent rate, with the use of not to exceed five stamps in any transaction."

At first it was required to cancel the stamps with a punch but afterwards the use of date stamps and even pen cancellations were allowed. The stubs with the cancelled stamps attached were sent, at regular intervals, to the Post Office Department at Washington and, after comparison with the accounts, were destroyed.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he requests philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carriers of type C4, C28, C29 and C30 (58th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

(To be continued.)

History of the Belgian Postage Stamps and Entires.

BY JULES BOUVÉZ.

(Continued.)

Of all the stamps of the third issue, with the portrait of King Leopold II, that of 2 francs violet was the most carefully printed, so that but few errors have been found on any of the 480,000 specimens issued between 1886 and 1893.

The most important is that which was noticed about 1891, when there appeared the first issue of the third printing. The error consists of the complete absence of the points between the second and third lines of the frame, placed at the top and at the left of the stamp, as well as in the absence of shading in the figures of value placed in the upper left and lower right corners of the stamp.

Another peculiarity is that the initials of the engraver, placed a little below and to the right of the "s" of "POSTES," are almost obliterated in a large number of specimens in the second printing of 1888. Unfortunately, these points can generally be seen only on unused specimens, on account of the postal cancellation which covers almost all the design, and is frequently so heavy as to make examination almost impossible. However this may be, we do not think that, up to the present, any other errors of impression have been noticed in this value.

In a preceding article we stated that the printing of July 15th, 1888, produced some stamps of 1 franc in red brown on cream paper. This statement is now verified by a large quantity of these stamps coming from a lot which was sold at public auction on August 18th, 1899, under the auspices of the Administration of the Custom House.

We consider it useful and interesting to give to collectors a history of this sale.

Everybody knows that in the majority of postal administrations a certain number of postage stamps and, in particular, the high values, are used constantly by the employees in order to represent, on official documents, certain taxes collected from the public.

In Belgium the stamps most commonly used are those of 1 and 2 francs; they represent in great measure the amounts collected as rentals from the post office boxes, which permit the public to collect mails at all hours of the day.

According to the latest statistics furnished by a statement of the Belgian postal operations, postage stamps of 1 and 2 francs, to the amount of 2,600 francs, are used annually to represent the fee collected on 1,500 boxes.

In order to create a market, after the cancellation of these different values, to which were added the Unpaid Letter stamps also affixed to certain postal documents, the Post Office Department, in May, 1898, took special measures to collect at one center all the cancelled stamps which were held by the different Bureaus. It was then decided that all the stamps should be removed from the receipts and documents and sent by parcel to the central administration. In future, use will be made of a special kind of register, pro-

vided with an arrangement for the reception of the postage stamps representing the taxes collected, and that only perfect specimens shall be used, with the Sabbath label attached, as the stamps with the label are in greater demand by collectors. Periodically, the attachment bearing the cancelled stamps is to be detached from the registers and sent to the central administration, which will assort the stamps by values and in packets of 50 each, in order to sell them to collectors. We give below an authentic extract from the circular relating to the first auction sale, which has just taken place :

ADMINISTRATION OF REGISTRATION AND CUSTOMS.

Conditions for a public sale of 100,390 cancelled Belgian postage stamps, all except those of the Antwerp Exhibition, bearing the portrait of Leopold II, and of 297 Unpaid Letter stamps, the whole divided into nine classes as follows :

First class.—3,900 stamps of 1 franc of the old type.

Second class.—4,950 stamps of 1 franc of the new type (Sabbath label detached).

Third class.—10,700 stamps of 1 franc of the new type (Sabbath label attached).

Fourth class.—49,350 stamps of 2 francs of the old type.

Fifth class.—6,200 stamps of 2 francs of the new type (Sabbath label detached).

Sixth class.—24,850 stamps of 2 francs of the new type (Sabbath label attached).

Seventh class.—234 Unpaid Letter stamps of 50 centimes.

Eighth class.—63 Unpaid Letter stamps of 1 franc.

Ninth class.—a. 402 stamps of 1 franc, engraved on wood, issue of April 1, 1870.

b. 38 stamps of 25 centimes, Antwerp Exhibition, engraved on steel, issue of March 20, 1894.

Art. 1.—The sale to be held publicly by means of sealed bids, which, if sent by mail, are to be forwarded as registered letters.

These writings are to be placed in two envelopes. The first or outer envelope will bear the address of the Receiver of Customs, at Brussels, Rue Saxe Cobourg 34, St. Josse-Ten-Noode ; the second or inner one to bear this superscription " Bid for the acquisition of postage stamps."

Art. 2. The bids are to contain, under penalty of cancellation, the agreement to conform to the conditions of the circular, and the bidders must declare that they have perfect knowledge of it. If the same bid comes from several parties, they are jointly responsible.

Art. 3. The bids are to be sent to the Receiver already mentioned not later than the evening of the day fixed for the award, under penalty of cancellation. If they are deposited at the office without employing the mails, they will not be received after four o'clock in the afternoon.

Art. 4. The bids may be made as follows :

1. For all of one or several classes of stamps, but in the latter case they must indicate a separate price per class.

2. One or more lots of 100 stamps of one or another of the first six classes, but in this case they must indicate for each class of stamps the number of the lot bid on and the price per lot. No bid for less than 100 stamps of a kind will be considered.

Art. 5. The bids for all of several classes of stamps are subject to the competition of the prices offered for each one of them.

Bidders for small lots will receive the quantities asked for ahead of the bidder for an entire lot, in case the price is proportionately the same or higher. The bidder for a lot must accept the quantity remaining at a figure proportionate to his offer for the entire lot.

Art. 6. If the bids accepted are all on one or several lots, the last bidder, in the order of time, must accept the quantity for disposal at the proportionate price indicated by his bid.

Art. 7. If several bidders should offer the same price for entire lots, they are to be divided exactly. If equal offers are made by lots, and if the number of lots asked for should exceed the quantity at disposal, a proportionate division shall be made among the bidders.

Art. 8. The opening of the bids shall take place at a public session on Friday, August 18, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the office of the Receiver of Customs in Brussels.

Art. 9. The successful bidders are to pay 10 per cent above their bids, in order to cover the expenses.

Art. 10. The amount of the bids and the expenses are to be paid to the Receiver within 15 days of the sale.

Art. 11. Bidders must give guarantees, which will be accepted from any reliable person in Belgium.

Art. 12. The stamps are sold without guarantee of condition.

Art. 13. The successful bidders and the guarantors not living in Brussels must accept delivery there.

As will be seen, the conditions of the circular above given, which are to apply in all future sales by the government, give to all collectors and dealers, both in Belgium and in foreign countries, a chance to take advantage of these sales and to thus acquire the better values of Belgium stamps under the most advantageous conditions. By the table given below, giving the result obtained by this sale, it can be seen that Fr. 3,784 83 was realized for the 100,390 stamps. The table below is of real interest as it permits of calculation of the price realized for each class of stamps. The Belgian press has viewed unfavorably the sale by the State of these lots of cancelled stamps, and it has asked the question whether the result justified the expense of printing circulars, the insertion of numerous advertisements in papers, the employment of employees for cutting off the stamps and the tying up of 2,000 packages of 50 stamps each.

1. The stamps of 1 franc of the old type were sold for 5 centimes each.
2. The stamps of 1 franc of the new type, label detached, were sold at Fr. 1.80 per 100.
3. The stamps of 1 franc of the new type, label attached, were sold for Fr. 2.62 per 100.
4. The stamps of 2 francs of the old type were sold for Fr. 3 89 per 100.
5. The stamps of 2 francs of the new type, label detached, were sold for Fr. 2.50 per 100.
6. The stamps of 2 francs new type, label attached, were sold for Fr. 4.10 per 100.
7. 234 Unpaid Letter stamps of 50 centimes were sold at 16 centimes each.
8. Unpaid Letter stamps of 1 franc were sold at 42 centimes each.
9. 402 stamps of 1 franc, engraved on wood, issue of April 1, 1880, and 38 stamps of 25 centimes, Antwerp Exhibition, engraved on steel, issue of March 20, 1894, were sold for the sum of Fr. 56.95, or an average of 12 9-10 centimes per piece.

Review.

"The Stamp King."

A Novel by M. M. G. DE BEAUREGARD and H. DE GORSSE. Translated from the French by
MISS EDITH C. PHILLIPS.

PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., LONDON.

It is not often that philately receives notice in publications other than those devoted especially to the subject. Building the incidents of a novel around a postage stamp is certainly a new departure. In the book before us this idea is carried out with a commendable degree of success. The two leading characters are New Yorkers and some of the scenes are laid in this city. The descriptions of American people, manners and surroundings are essentially those conceived by a stay-at-home Frenchman and, consequently, are sometimes amusingly inaccurate. The heroine lives in a palace on Fourth Avenue, and the hero in equally sumptuous apartments on Hudson Street, neither of which can be said to be the usual habitat of New York millionaires, as we know them. In the small hours of the night the companion of the heroine, an eminently respectable and proper young person, decides that she must call upon the valet of the hero. So she steps into a cab and the distance—rather over two miles—is covered in eleven minutes. The pace is a little faster than is usual with our cabs but it *had* to be done, for the authors had used up all the rest of the time, save twenty five minutes left for a quiet drive to the pier to catch the European steamer. But it is all "so very American," from a French point of view.

The time of the story is 1896 and the opening chapter is laid in the rooms of the New York Philatelic Club, which is located on Montgomery Street, wherever that may be. Strange to say the Club occupies a rented house though, as a prime essential, each candidate for membership must prove that he is at least twenty times a millionaire. The president of the Club is Mr. William Keniss, twenty five, stylish, handsome and the possessor of a trifling fortune of some forty millions. His history, title and collection are thus set forth:

"His father, Edward Keniss, had carried his mania for stamps to such an extent, and amassed so much money by the sale of rarities that he was known throughout all the United States, as his son William is known to-day, as the 'Stamp King.' The young 'King' along with his dollars, had found in the paternal inheritance a unique collection of every genuine stamp legally issued, without one exception. This he felt bound to keep up to date, which was no small matter; but he disdained the inferior class of collections, in which are to be found errors, reversed watermarks, inexact or altered shades, incomplete perforations, and other minor varieties, which have no real interest but are mere matters of detail."

At the time the story opens the members are awaiting the arrival of Miss Betty Scott, an interesting orphan of great beauty and a modest American fortune of \$60,000,000. Six months before, Miss Scott had offered herself as a candidate for membership in the Club but had been politely but firmly told that she was an outer barbarian, since she had neither collection nor knowledge of stamps. Whereupon Miss Betty rose to the occasion and declared that in six months from that day she would come to dinner and bring with her a complete collection of stamps. Of course, just as the clock is about to strike the hour which should mark the failure of her undertaking, the lady makes her triumphant entry, followed by a maid bearing an *absolutely complete* collection of 34,874 stamps, mounted in *one* album.

"On the first page was a piece of old yellow looking paper, frayed along the edges, it was a specimen of the first post-paid letter issued at the Paris Palais de Justice in 1653. Then came the complete sets of postage stamps, newspaper stamps, fiscals of all countries, all colors, all prices, and all dates. Not one even the rarest, was missing. The 1d orange, Mauritius, 1847, occupied a prominent place; as well as the 81 paras, Moldavia, 1858; the 30 centimes, 1852, Reunion, black on blue; the British Guiana, 2 cents rose, 1850; the 1870 1 rupee, brown-violet, of Afghanistan; and others of which hardly a copy is to be found were represented there by perfect specimens, without spot or tear or blemish of any kind."

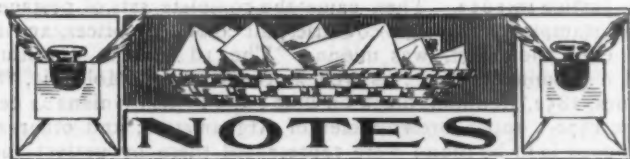
We must admit this is a very creditable piece of "cram" and better than the average product of the non-philatelic writer. In later chapters there are descriptions of the shop, stock and business methods of a large dealer, comments on commemorative and speculative issues, descriptions of processes of engraving and printing and an account of the Paris stamp bourse, all of which show that the subject has been carefully studied.

The members of the Club devote exactly one hour and seventeen minutes (the authors are nothing if not exact) to the examination of Miss Betty's collection and then turn their attention to the dinner which, it is to be feared, was somewhat overdone. But with the ices the serpent enters Eden. It comes in the shape of a letter to the President from a great Parisian dealer, which says:

"Sir:—In accordance with the agreement existing between us, I am bound to procure for you a specimen of every legal issue which comes to my knowledge, when such is possible. I enclose a particularly rare one of a stamp which the Maharajah of Brahmapootra intended to use for the next issue. By a sudden caprice or for some unknown cause this prince has had the block from which they are printed destroyed, keeping absolutely only two specimens—this is an indubitable fact—which had been sent to him as essays.

I know you do not include essays in your collection and that you only want stamps that have been in legal use. But though this stamp may be called an essay, it has been used and lawfully used, for the Maharajah of Brahmapootra himself employed it to cover the postage of a letter to the Viceroy of India. Through this curious whim of his I have been able to get hold of it, but at a tremendous sacrifice. You will understand that this stamp, being probably the only one to be had—as the Maharajah himself kept the other—is of very great value. It is impossible for me to part with it under a hundred thousand francs or, if you prefer it, twenty thousand dollars. As I have a large deposit to your account, and have your instructions to purchase rarities at any price, I take it for granted you will keep the stamp and have the honor to remain, yours, etc."

Of course, you see at once that Betty determines to have the other copy and that William, horrid man, as promptly arrives at the conclusion that she must not, in order that his collection may remain the only complete one. Then begins a merry dance over Europe with adventures enough for several novels, a new one on at least every third page. There are Italian princes, Russian counts, Indian rajahs, grand viziers, gentlemanly rogues, detectives, stamp dealers, and all sorts and conditions of men. There are storms at sea, icebergs, fireworks, palaces, scenery, diamonds, love, robbery, etc., etc. *ad lib.* The stamp is found, sold, pursued, forged, stolen and lost. Just how and where all this is done, it would not be fair to author or reader to tell, nor its final fate and the denouement of the two love stories that run through the book. The novel should make interesting reading for any one but especially for a philatelist.



Mr. R. F. Harrison has sent us specimens of several revenue stamps of Sierra Leone used for postage. They consist of the long 6 penny surcharged "One Penny" in one line in black, and of the small 6 penny, lilac on bluish paper, and the 1 shilling lilac and green. The last two are of the same type as the postage stamps of the old issues.



MAURITIUS.—The *London Philatelist* has seen a specimen of the 6c on 18c with inverted surcharge.



SAMOA.—We copy the following from the *Post Office* :

"We have just received a block of 50 of the 2½d surcharged in red on the 1d green; the middle vertical row (10 stamps), shows a marked difference in the surcharge, measuring 15mm. in height, whereas in the other four rows, the surcharge measures 13¼. The fractional bar of the ½ in this middle row is at an angle of 45 degrees, whereas in the other rows it slants 60 degrees or more."



The *London Philatelist* reports that the island of Jamaica is to join or has joined the Penny Ocean Postage System, and that a new set of stamps of varied designs is expected.



NEW ZEALAND.—From various stamp papers we glean the information that the New Zealand printing of the pictorial series is now being placed in circulation and various values have been noted. The paper is softer than that used for the London impressions and the perforation measures 11mm. The impression is said to be decidedly inferior to that of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, but this was to be expected, as they could certainly not have as perfect processes of printing in New Zealand as in London.



ANTIOQUIA.—The *Timbre Poste* states that an entirely new issue of stamps was slated for September, the decision to make a new issue having been arrived at on account of the centenary of General Cordova, the great military chief of the country.



The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the new design for

the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope has been approved, and that the dies are in course of preparation.



MEXICO.—Mr. F. M. Gillespie sends us a clipping from a newspaper showing the designs to be employed on the new postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and letter cards, which are to appear about November 1st of this year.

We copy the description below :

POSTAGE STAMPS.

- Class A. One cent, emerald green, bearing national coat-of-arms.
- Class B. Two cents, red, national arms.
- Class C. Three cents, sienna, national arms.
- Class D. Five cents, Prussian blue, national arms.
- Class E. Ten cents, national arms in orange on lilac ground.
- Class F. Fifteen cents national arms in crimson on pearl gray ground.
- Class G. Twenty cents, national arms in Prussian blue on light red ground.
- Class H. Fifty cents, view of Falls of Juanacatlan, in black with pale violet border.
- Class I. One dollar, view of Popocatepetl in black, with ultramarine border.
- Class K. Five dollars, view of Mexico Cathedral in black, with magenta border.

LETTER CARDS.

- Class L. Two cents (single), national arms in relief on red ground.
- Class LL. Two cents (reply paid), national arms in relief on red ground.
- Class M. Five cents (single), national arms in relief on Prussian blue ground.
- Class MM. F. Five cents (reply paid), national arms in relief on Prussian blue ground.

POSTAL CARDS.

- Class N. One cent (single), national arms in relief on light green ground.
- Class NN. One cent (reply paid), national arms in relief on light green ground.
- Class O. Two cents (single), national arms in relief on red ground.
- Class OO. Two cents (reply paid), national arms in relief on red ground.
- Class P. Three cents (single), national arms in relief on sienna or light coffee colored ground.
- Class PP. Three cents (reply paid), national arms in relief on sienna or light coffee colored ground.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

- Class Q. Two cents, national arms in relief on red ground.

- Class R. Five cents, national arms in relief on Prussian blue ground.
 Class S. Ten cents, national arms in relief on lilac ground.

NEWSPAPER FOLDERS.

- Class T. One cent, national arms in relief on light green ground.
 Class U. Two cents, national arms in relief on red ground.

MEXICO, August 10, 1899

M. DE ZAMACONA E INCLAN,
Postmaster-General.

We illustrate herewith the new Hawaii 5c, Somali Coast surcharge and the Cochin envelope, all of which have been chronicled.





UNITED STATES.—Dr. W. H. Mitchell has shown us a new local stamp of the City Despatch Post, namely, a 3c, of the first type, in green.

We find on referring to Coster that this stamp was formerly supposed to exist, and we infer that it was thrown out of catalogues, after the publication of Coster's work, on the conclusion, arrived at by prominent specialists, that no 3c stamp was ever issued in that color.

The specimen before us is on a part of the original letter and there is no question about its authenticity.

Local stamp.

City Despatch Post.

Type L101.

3c black on green surfaced paper

BELGIUM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the 10 centimes stamp will appear at once in carmine, the Postal Union color. It will, as usual bear the Sabbath label.

Adhesive stamp.

Perf. 14x13½.

10c carmine

BOLIVIA.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the 50 and 100c have also appeared with the surcharge in rectangle "E. F. 1899."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

50c brown violet, violet surcharge
100c carmine, violet surcharge

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have

received the 5, 25 and 50c stamps with the surcharge "Revenue." At first sight it would appear that these are revenue and not postage stamps, but the fact is that the stamps received this surcharge in order to make them available for revenue purposes without their losing in any way their previous postal character. It is intended to supersede the present set at an early date with a new set inscribed "Postage and Revenue."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black REVENUE

5c blue

25c red brown and green

50c on 15h gray

CANADA.—The 2c stamp has now appeared in carmine, the design remaining the same as that of the purple stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

2c carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The 20c value has now appeared in the new type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

20c red brown on lilac

SANTANDER.—We have just received the 1 and 10c stamps in entirely new types. We presume that the usual 5c will follow in due course. We illustrate the 1c herewith and shall show the 10c next month.

- Class R. Five cents, national arms in relief on Prussian blue ground.
 Class S. Ten cents, national arms in relief on lilac ground.

NEWSPAPER FOLDERS.

- Class T. One cent, national arms in relief on light green ground.
 Class U. Two cents, national arms in relief on red ground.

MEXICO, August 10, 1899

M. DE ZAMACONA E INCLAN,
Postmaster General.

We illustrate herewith the new Hawaii 5c, Somali Coast surcharge and the Cochín envelope, all of which have been chronicled.





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The specimen before us is on a part of the original letter and there is no question about its authenticity.

Local stamp.

City Despatch Post.

Type L101.

3c black on green surfaced paper

BELGIUM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the 10 centimes stamp will appear at once in carmine, the Postal Union color. It will, as usual bear the Sabbath label.

Adhesive stamp.

Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

10c carmine

BOLIVIA.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the 50 and 100c have also appeared with the surcharge in rectangle "E. F. 1899."

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

50c brown violet, violet surcharge
100c carmine, violet surcharge

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have

received the 5, 25 and 50c stamps with the surcharge "Revenue." At first sight it would appear that these are revenue and not postage stamps, but the fact is that the stamps received this surcharge in order to make them available for revenue purposes without their losing in any way their previous postal character. It is intended to supersede the present set at an early date with a new set inscribed "Postage and Revenue."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.

Surcharged in black REVENUE

5c blue

25c red brown and green

50c on 15h gray

CANADA.—The 2c stamp has now appeared in carmine, the design remaining the same as that of the purple stamp.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.

2c carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The 20c value has now appeared in the new type.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

20c red brown on lilac

SANTANDER.—We have just received the 1 and 10c stamps in entirely new types. We presume that the usual 5c will follow in due course. We illustrate the 1c herewith and shall show the 10c next month.



Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

1c black on green

10c blue

ORETE.—The Russians are playing an interesting game for the benefit of stamp collectors, as they have already issued four different sets of stamps. The first set consists of two values, the second of one and the other two each of a long series.

The correspondent of *Der Philatelist* writes as follows:

"The first-issue stamps are lithographed and all different from one another. At top is the word "Rethymne," at bottom "Prosorinon Taxydromion"—Provisional Post, between the figures of value "Metallik", the denomination of the Turkish money which is in use there.

The inscriptions are in Greek, of which we give the English equivalent.

On every block of four stamps the hand stamp of the Russian governor of the district is impressed. This, however, is not to be considered as a cancellation but as a certificate of genuineness.

Of a similar style there appeared a blue 1m stamp which, according to this correspondent, bears the inscriptions in French, instead of in Greek, as follows: "RETYMNO," above; "TIMBRE POSTE PROVISOIR," below, and again below this "METALIK".

The same correspondent writes as follows in regard to the third and fourth issues:

"The Russian Committee of Occupation has issued two other sets of stamps, which may be distinguished from each other by the presence or absence of two stars at the right and left of the Greek word for Rethymne.

Every stamp bears in addition a surcharge of a small Russian eagle in circle."

Adhesive stamps.

First issue.



1m green

2m black

Second issue.

Inscriptions in French.

1m blue

Third issue.

Without stars.



1m orange

2m orange

1 grosion orange

1m green

2m green

1 grosion green

1m yellow

2m yellow

1 grosion yellow

1m rose

2m rose

1 grosion rose

1m violet

2m violet

1 grosion violet

1m blue

2m blue

1 grosion blue

Fourth issue, with stars.

1m blue

2m blue
 1 grosion blue
 1m rose
 2m rose
 1 grosion rose
 1m green
 2m green
 1 grosion green
 1m violet
 2m violet
 1 grosion violet

CUBA.—The new Cuban stamps arrived here on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, and the designs are the same as those which have been published in several stamp papers.

At the same time we received the new envelopes and wrappers bearing the portrait of Columbus. Our illustrations will render further description unnecessary.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked U. S.—C.



Perforated 12.
 1c yellow green
 2c carmine rose
 3c purple
 5c blue
 10c brown

Special Delivery stamp.

Watermarked U. S.—C.

Perforated 12.



10c orange

Envelopes.

Size 160x89mm.

Watermarked U. S. P. O. D. 99.



1c yellow green, *white*
 1c yellow green, *amber*
 2c rose, *white*
 2c rose, *amber*
 5c dark blue, *white*
 5c dark blue, *amber*

Wrappers.

Watermarked U. S. P. O. D. 99.

Size 140x265mm.

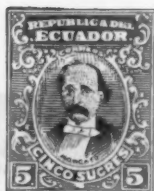
1c yellow green, *manila*
 2c rose, *manila*

ECUADOR.—The remaining values of the new set have now appeared and the entire outfit is rather a pretty set of pictures.

In a postmaster's lot we have found a surcharged official stamp which we have not as yet chronicled.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen several new revenue stamps used for postage.



*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

20c green and black

1 sucre yellow bistre and black

5 suaves violet and black

Official stamp.

Surcharged on revenue stamp.

Red surcharge.

5c on 50c lilac

Revenue stamps used for postage.

Perforated.

1c on 5c blue, 1897-98, black surcharge

2c carmine, 1897-98

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.—Although the position of these stamps is still indeterminate, information in regard to them will no doubt be appreciated by our readers. The *Monthly Journal* has received the 1sh greenish blue with the surcharge "Pigeongram" over the lower label. The reason for this surcharge is said to be that the postal authorities at Wellington objected to the words "Special post."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

1sh greenish blue, black surcharge

GRENADA.—One of our contemporaries has now received the $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp in the new type. This was originally chronicled four years ago, but its issue was withheld until the stock of the old type became exhausted.

Adhesive stamp

Watermarked Crown & C.C.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lilac and green

HUNGARY.—*Der Philatelist* has received the 1kr Newspaper Tax stamp with the new watermark.

Newspaper Tax stamp.

Watermarked Crown in Circle.

1kr blue

INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a provisional envelope, made by surcharging the 2a 6p envelope with the words "one" across the top of the stamp and "anna" across the bottom, in *sans serif* capitals.

Envelope.

Provisional issue.

1a on 2a 6p orange, black surcharge

Bhopaul.—We quote the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

"We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ a rectangular stamp, printed in black from what appears to be a poor transfer from the stone of 1891 (Nos. 133 and 134 in the Catalogue). All the varieties are lettered "NWA" as before, but the letter "B" of that word is very defective in most cases, and No. 8 on the sheet, which showed the error "SAH" in the earlier edition, now appears to be inscribed "NWA SHAH JAHN." No. 23 has "SHH" for "SHAH." We may add that No. 161 in the catalogue is also from a fresh transfer of type II, and that we have received impressions with the embossing."

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, "NWAB" $\frac{1}{2}$ a " " "NWA SHAH JAHN" $\frac{1}{2}$ a " " "SHH"

Bandi.—The same contemporary is responsible for the following information:

"We regret to state that we have received another fresh drawing of the 1 anna stamp. The design is drawn rather smaller than before, a vertical row of eight stamps being about half an inch shorter than a similar row of the previous edition. We have only seen some fragments of sheets, but we gather that there were fifteen vertical rows as usual."

Adhesive stamp.

1a red on white laid, redrawn

Gwalior.—*Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* states that it has seen the new 3 pies stamp over-printed for Gwalior, the Hindi inscription being 15 mm. long

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

3 pies carmine

LABUAN.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has received the cheering information that, in order to supply the urgent necessities of the corresponding public of Labuan, it became necessary to surcharge nine different stamps with the value of 4 cents, to provide for the introduction of penny postage into that colony.

It is also stated that only one thousand sets of these surcharges were made, and our readers can imagine how many ever left London to be sold for actual postal purposes.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

4c on 5c green and black

4c on 6c red and black

4c on 8c rose and black

4c on 12c orange and black

4c on 18c brown and black

4c on 24c lilac and blue

4c on 25c green

4c on 50c red brown

4c on \$1 blue

LOURENÇO MARQUES.—*The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has received another provisional from this country which has been so prolific of late in that line.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

Surcharged in black

50 Réis

50r on 75r rose

NICARAGUA.—*Dr. W. H. Mitch-*

ell has received some further interesting provisionals used at Rama, Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, Pearl City, Tunkey and Cape Gracias, a list of which we give below. The necessity for the use of these provisional stamps arose from the failure of the central government to supply these towns, most of which lie on the Mosquito Coast, with supplies of postage stamps of the new issue, and they were compelled to resort to whatever they had on hand in order to supply the requirements of the inhabitants.

Telegraph stamps used for postage.

1898 issue.

10c

15c

25c

Half of 10c postage stamps of 1898 used as 5c

Half of 20c postage stamps of 1898 use as 10c

Half of 10c Telegraph stamps of 1898 used as 5c

We understand that the town of Bluefields has now received a sufficient supply, but we suppose that the merry war will go on in the other cities until they have been equally favored.

PORTO RICO.—We have received the postal card which was announced some time ago. It is the current United States 1c card with "Porto Rico" added below the vignette of Jefferson.

Postal card.

1c black

QUEENSLAND.—*The Monthly Journal* has received the new 1sh stamp with numerals in the corners, the design being somewhat similar to that of the 5d.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 13.

1sh mauve

RHODESIA.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the 2 penny stamp

has now appeared in the new type of 1899.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2p brown

ROUMANIA.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the new 5b reply card and the 5 and 15b letter cards, the stamps being in the colors of the adhesives recently issued.

Postal card.

5x5b emerald green, white, T4

Letter cards.

5b emerald green, gray, perf.

15b black, perf.

SAMOA.—The California Notes of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* state that the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d stamps have appeared in new colors, to conform with the rules of the Postal Union. The 1d, however, is in a brownish red and it is likely that it will again be changed to a more decided shade of the prescribed color.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green

1d brownish red

SARAWAK.—The *Monthly Journal* has been informed that, owing to a shortage of 2c and 4c stamps, the 12c and 8c of 1871, respectively, were surcharged with the lower values.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

2c on 12c red, bluish, black surcharge

4c on 8c blue, blue, red surcharge

Pahang.—We copy the following from *Le Philatelliste Francais*: "The sheets of stamps sent by the printers in London to tropical countries are separated from one another by sheets of pelure paper, in order to prevent their becoming stuck together. It appears that one of these sheets received by mistake the surcharge "Pahang 4 cents," which was printed on the stamps of this state. Instead of destroying the sheet, as should have been done, it was used in the regular way and the stamps were sold

over the counter and letters prepaid with them."

Adhesive stamp.

Pelure paper.

4c black on white

URUGUAY.—In our chronicle of last month we made an error in stating that the 1c stamp was now printed in yellow green and that the old issue was in blue green. The positions are exactly reversed, and our chronicle of the new 1c stamp should read: 1c blue green.

VICTORIA.—The colors of four of the low values of the adhesive stamps, as well as the wrappers, have been changed to conform to the Postal Union rules.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and V.

Perforated 12.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

1p carmine rose

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p carmine on yellow

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p dark blue

Wrappers.

Size 280x108mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green on white

1p carmine rose on white

ZANZIBAR.—We have now received all the stationery with the head of the new sultan and it remains exactly the same as the 1896 issue, with the substitution of the portrait of the new sultan for that of the old.

Envelope.

Size 118x65 mm.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a ultramarine

Registration envelope.

Stamp on flap at back.

Size 133x83 mm.

2a chocolate

Wrappers.

Size 125x300mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green

1a carmine

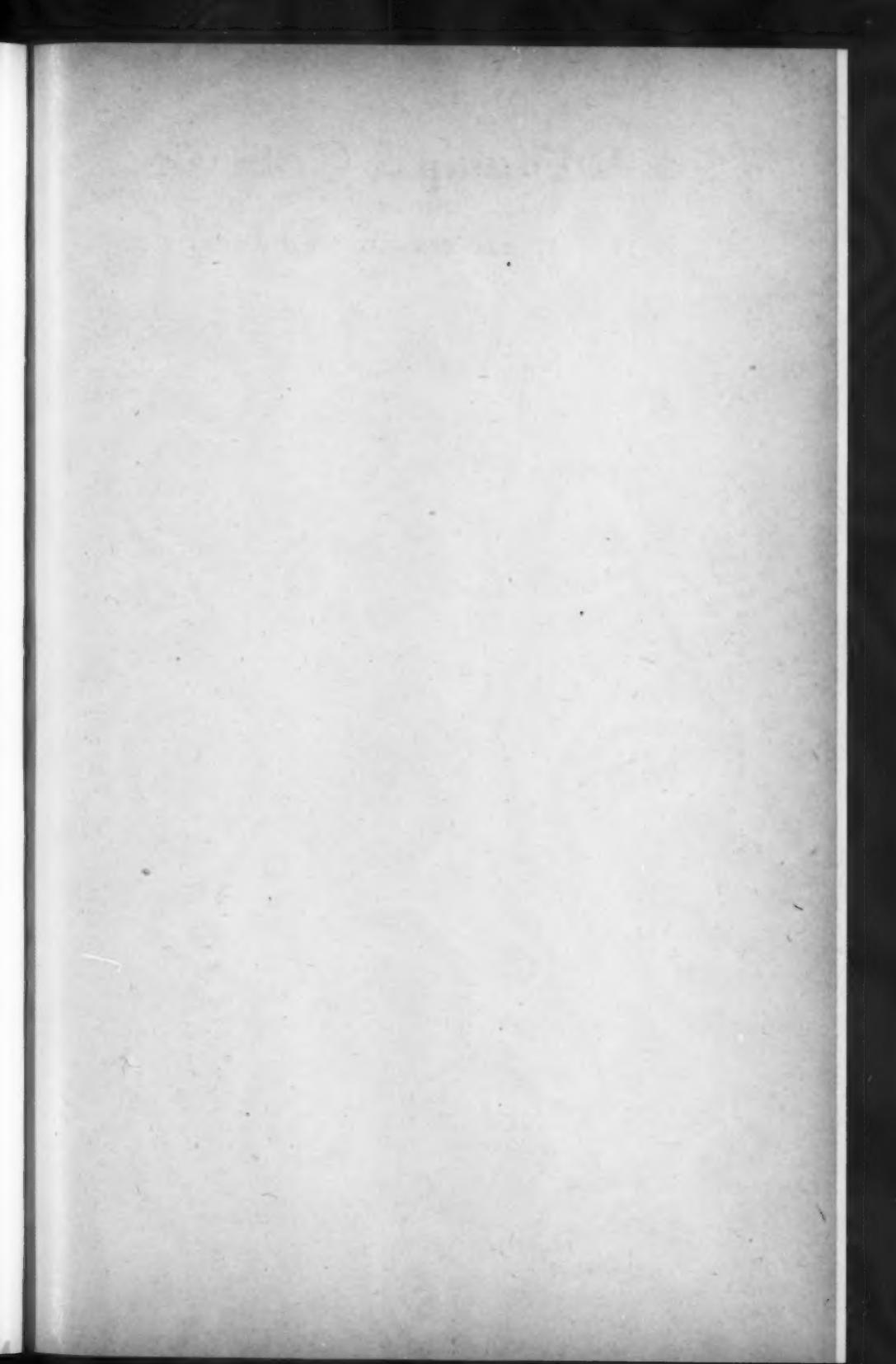
Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green

$\frac{1}{2}$ a x $\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow green, T3

1a red

1ax1a red, T3



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Stamps marked (*) are unused.

*United States, Envelope, 1887, 90c purple on amber	2.50
* " " " 1887, 90c purple on manila	2.50
These will be supplied only until November 1st, at this price.	
*British Honduras, 1899, surcharged Revenue, 5c	.10
* " " 1899, " " 25c	.45
* " " 1899, " " 50c	.90
*Chile, 1899, 30c red	.25
*Santander, 1899, 1c	.02
* " 1899, 10c	.12
*Cuba, new set, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c	the set, .35
* " " same, with Special Delivery	" .50
* " " Envelopes, 1, 2, 5c; Wrappers, 1, 2c	" .20
*Eritrea, 1899, 1c	.02
* " 1899, 2c	.02
*Fernando Po, 1899, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5m, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 40c	3.00
*Nepal, 1899, ½a black	.04
*Netherlands, 1899, ½, 1, 2, 2½c	the set, .06
* " 1899, 3, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 22½, 25c	" .75
* " 1899, 50c	.35
* " 1899, 2g 50c	1.65
* " 1899, 5g	3.25
*Roumania, 1899, Wrapper, ½b on 1b	.03
*Salvador, 1898, surcharged TRANSITO TERRITORIAL, 5c green	.25
*Zanzibar, 1899, 4½a	.18
* " 1899, 5a	.20
* " 1899, 7½a	.30
* " 1899, 8a	.30
* " 1899, 1r	.60
* " 1899, 2r	1.20
* " 1899, 3r	1.80
* " 1899, 4r	2.40
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